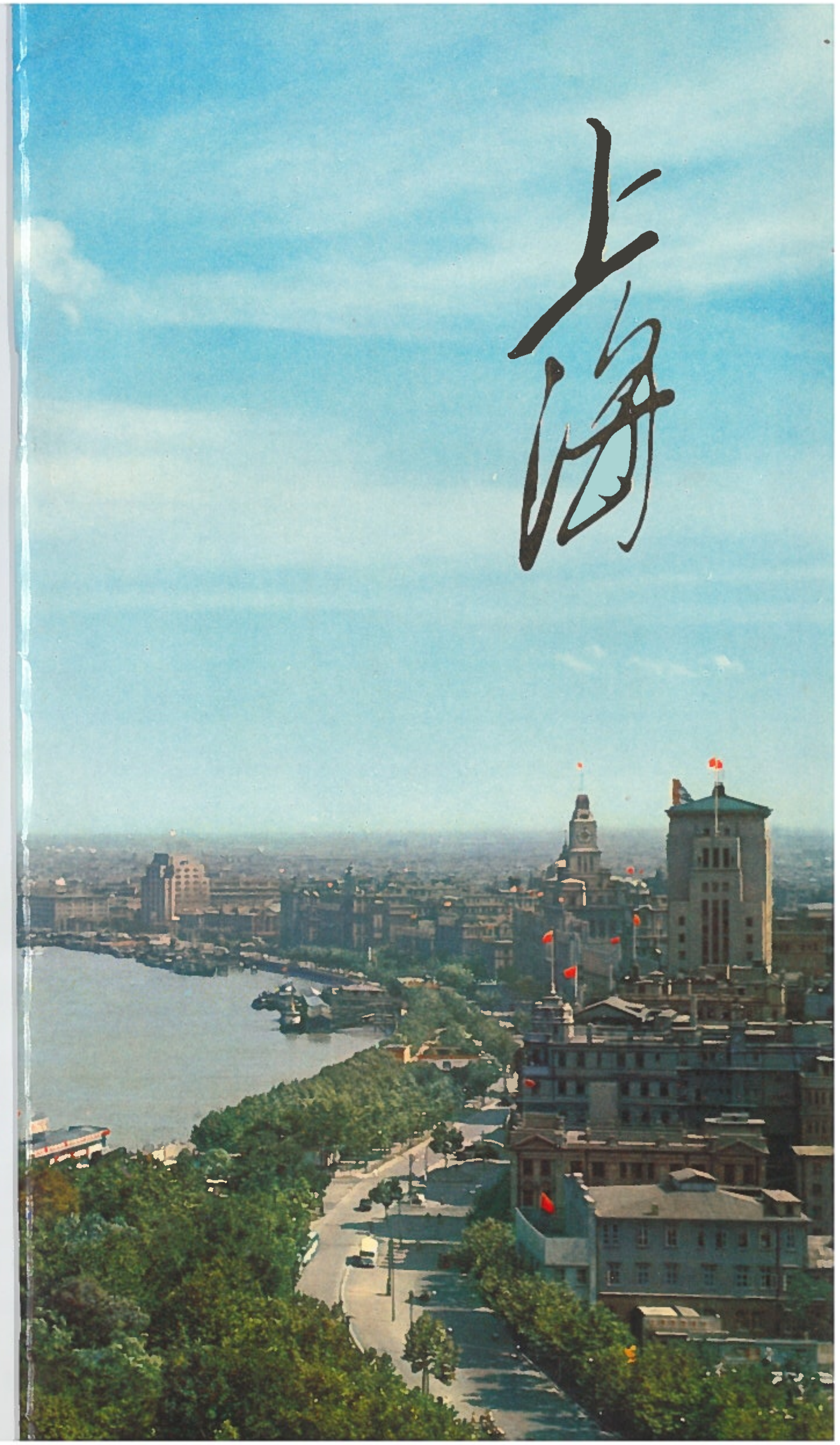

上海

上　　海

上海是中国最重要的工业基地之一，地处中国南北海岸中心，包括十个市区、十个郊县，面积六千一百多平方公里，居民一千多万。其中，市区面积一百四十多平方公里，居民約五百七十万。

上海最早是一个漁村。十三世紀中叶，开始設鎮。十三世紀末設立上海县。到十七世紀，黃浦江中帆檣林立，上海已是一个繁盛的港口。

鴉片战争以后，从一八四三年起，上海被帝国主义奴役、控制了一百多年，成为帝国主义侵略中国的一个重要据点。被称为“冒险家的乐园”。

上海具有光荣的革命传統。一九二一年七月一日，中国共产党在上海誕生。在中国共产党的領导下，上海人民，特别是上海工人阶級反对帝国主义、封建主义、官僚資本主义的革命斗爭波瀾壮闊地发展起来。一九四九年五月，上海解放。从此，这个城市获得了新生。

解放以后，上海工人阶級和上海人民，进行了一系列社会主义革命和社会主义建設，使这个城市得到了改造，特别是經过无产阶級文化大革命，上海的面貌又发生了深刻的变化。

现在，上海已是一个綜合性的社会主义工业基地。有一百四十多万工业职工，近一万个工业生产单位。主要工业有冶金、机电、仪表、化工、造船、輕工、紡織等行业。一九七一年，上海工业生产总値約相当于解放初期的十四倍多，比无产阶級文化大革命前的一九六五年增长百分之七十八以上。重工业在工业总产值中的比重，从解放初的百分之十三，提高到了现在的百分之五十以上。

上海郊县农村，现有一百九十多个农村人民公社。耕地面积共三十六万四千多公頃。主要种植稻、麦、棉花、油菜等。农业机械化程度在逐步提高。一九七一年粮食平均亩产相当于解放初的三倍。其他农作物和副业生产也都增长較快。市区蔬菜供应已能由郊区自給。

上海也是中国对外貿易的一个重要口岸。目前，同世界上一百三十二个国家和地区有进出口貿易。

上海又是文化教育事业比較集中的一个城市。学生人数約占全市人口的三分之一。大、中、小学的教育革命正在深入发展。工人阶級进駐上层建筑各个文化教育陣地。一批从工农兵中选拔的学生进入了高等学校。大批知識青年下乡上山，走与工农相結合的道路。革命样板戏的演出、革命文艺的創作和群众性的革命文艺活动广泛开展。医疗卫生事业面向工农兵，城市建立了医疗网，农村合作医疗制度普遍推广。大批工人医生和农村“赤脚医生”正在成长。科学技术研究不断出现新的成果。

几千年来，一切剝削阶級所造成的毒害人民的旧思想、旧文化、旧风俗、旧习慣，受到了有力的冲刷。无产阶級的新思想、新文化、新风俗、新习慣，正在广大上海人民群众中蔚然成风。人們的精神面貌发生了巨大的变化。

社会主义的新上海在前进。上海人民坚决遵循毛泽东主席关于**独立自主、自力更生**的教导，在毛主席的无产阶級革命路綫的指引下，团結起来，为爭取更大的胜利而努力奋斗。

SHANGHAI

One of the most important industrial bases in China, Shanghai is midway along its coast which runs from north to south. It has under its jurisdiction 10 districts and 10 counties with a total area of more than 6,100 square kilometres and a population of more than 10,000,000. The city proper covers some 140 square kilometres and has about 5,700,000 inhabitants.

In the days of old, Shanghai was a fishing village. A town was set up in the middle of the 13th century. Later, by the end of the century, Shanghai County was established in its stead and by the 17th century, with the Whangpoo River a forest of masts, Shanghai was already a flourishing port.

In the wake of the Opium War, the year of 1843 saw the beginning of the more than 100 years during which Shanghai remained subjected to enslavement and control by the imperialists and was an important base of the imperialist invasion of China, known as the "Paradise for the Adventurers".

Shanghai has a glorious revolutionary tradition. The Communist Party of China was founded here on July 1, 1921. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the revolutionary struggles waged against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism by the people, especially the working class, of Shanghai, developed more vigorously than ever. The city was liberated in May, 1949, and since then, it has gained a new lease of life.

Since liberation, Shanghai's working class and revolutionary people have carried out a series of movements in socialist revolution and socialist construction to transform the city, and especially in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution they have brought about a deep-going change in its features.

Shanghai has now become an integrated socialist industrial base. There are more than 1,400,000 workers and staff members in about 10,000 industrial production units. Its leading industries comprise metallurgy, electromechanical equipment, meters and instruments, chemicals, ship-building, light industry, textiles, etc. Its total value of industrial output in 1971 was more than 14 times that of the early period of liberation, and showed an increase of more than 78 per cent over 1965, the year immediately before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Of the total industrial output value, the heavy industry accounted for only 13 per cent in the early days after liberation, but its proportion has now reached over 50 per cent.

There are in the rural areas over 190 people's communes with a cultivated land area of more than 364,000 hectares, growing mainly rice, wheat, cotton, rape and other crops. The degree of mechanization in agriculture is being gradually raised. The average grain yield per mu in 1971 was about 3 times the figure of the early stage after liberation. The other farm crops and sideline production also increased rapidly. Shanghai is now self-sufficient in vegetables.

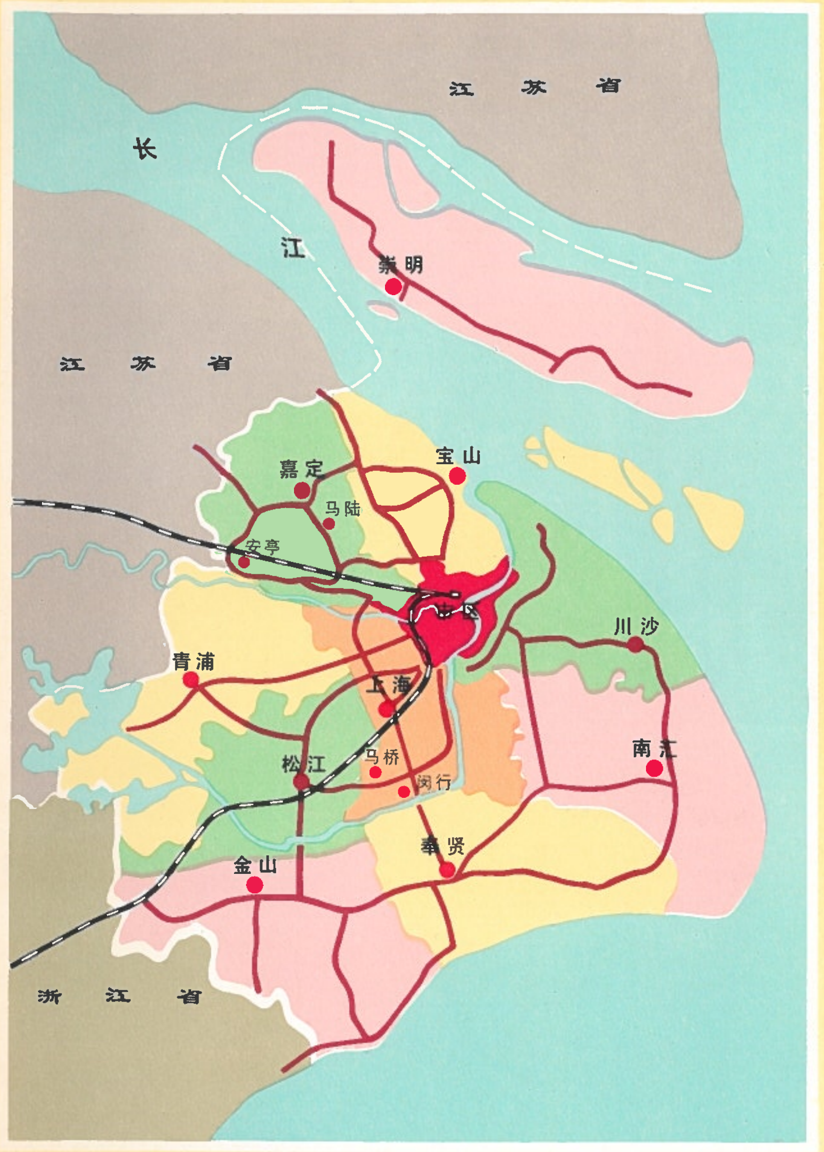
Shanghai is one of China's important ports for foreign trade and has now established import and export ties with 132 countries and regions of the world.

In addition, Shanghai is a city where cultural and educational establishments fairly concentrate. Students and pupils account for one-fourth of its population. The educational revolution in universities and colleges, middle and primary schools is developing in depth. Contingents of workers have marched into the cultural and educational fields in the superstructure. A lot of students selected from among the workers, peasants and soldiers have entered the institutions of higher learning. A gigantic number of educated youth of this city have left for rural and mountainous areas, taking the road of integrating with workers and peasants. The staging of the modern revolutionary theatrical works, the creation of revolutionary literature and art and the revolutionary literary and art activities of a mass character have been widely unfolded. The medical and health work has been geared to the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers, a medical service network established in the city and the cooperative medical service extensively introduced in the countryside. Large numbers of worker-doctors and rural "barefoot doctors" are being trained. Scientific and technological researches have repeatedly achieved new results.

Old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits used for thousands of years by all the exploiting classes to poison the minds of the people have been vigorously attacked. Proletarian new ideas, new culture, new customs and new habits are growing more and more prevalent among the broad masses of the people. People's mental outlook has undergone a tremendous transformation.

A socialist new Shanghai is forging ahead. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the people of Shanghai, acting resolutely on Chairman Mao's teaching of **"maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts",** are uniting to strive for still greater victories.

上海市位置示意图



A Sketch Map of Shanghai.

中国共产党第一次
全国代表大会会址

The site of the First
National Congress of the
Communist Party of China

热烈欢呼上海市革命委员会在"一月革命"风暴中诞生

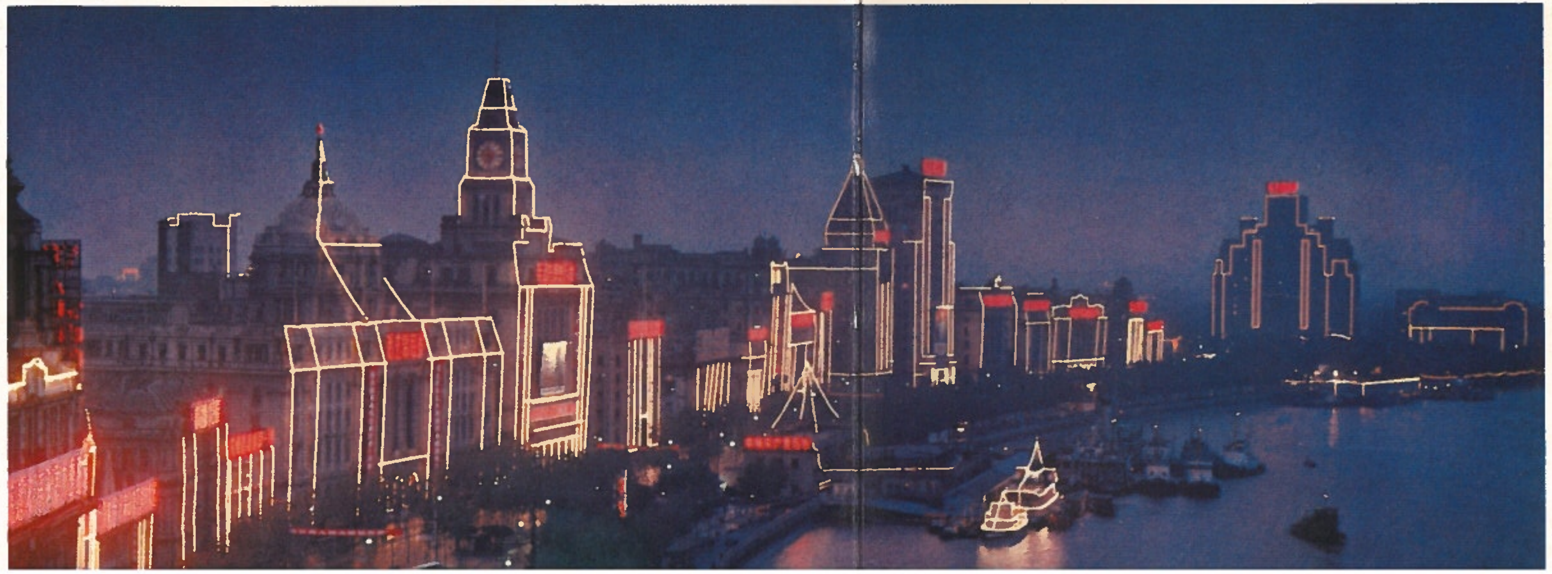
Hailing the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee
born amidst the storm of the "January Revolution"

庆 祝 节 日

National Day celebration

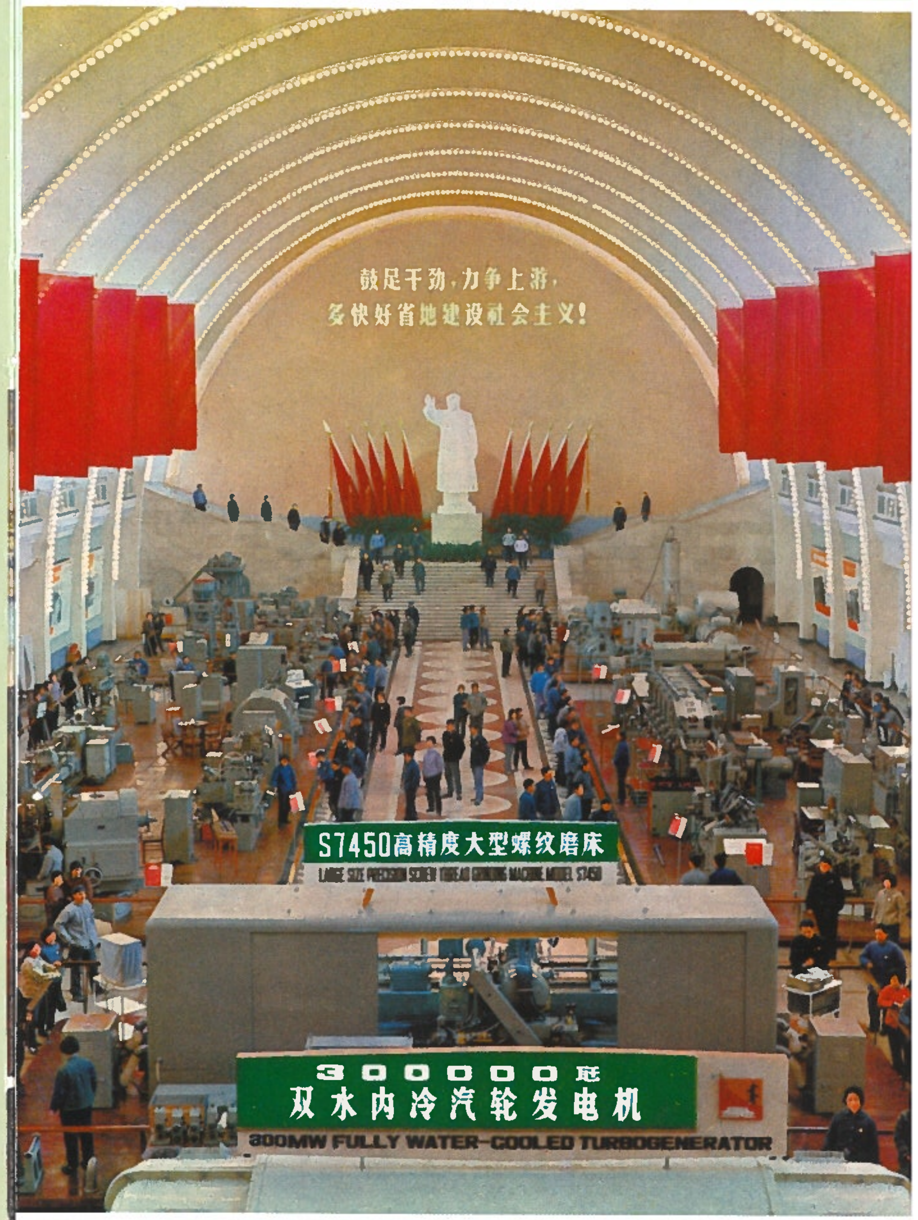
人 民 广 场

People's Square



工 业 区 一 瞥

A glimpse of an industrial district



上海工业展览会大厅

The main hall of the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition

上海市区游览图
A Map for Sight-seeing in the City Proper of Shanghai
闸北
普陀
苏州河
静安
长宁
黄浦
虹口
杨浦
黄浦江
卢湾
徐汇
南市
图例说明
Legend
❶ 中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址
The site of the First National Congress of the Communist Party of China
❷ 上海市革命委员会
The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee
❸ 鲁迅先生之墓
Tomb of Mr. Lu Hsun
❹ 孙中山先生故居
Former Residence of the Late Dr. Sun Yat-sen
❺ 上海工业展览会
Shanghai Industrial Exhibition
❻ 文化革命广场
Revolutionary Cultural Square
❼ 上海火车站
Shanghai Railway Station
❽ 江湾体育馆
Kiangwan Gymnasium
⓫ 西郊公园
West Suburb Park
⓬ 人民广场 人民公园
People's Square, People's Park
⓭ 第一百货商店
First Department Store
⓮ 锦江饭店
Ching Chiang Hotel
⓯ 和平饭店
Peace Hotel
⓰ 华侨饭店
Overseas Chinese Hotel
⓱ 衡山饭店
Heng Shan Hotel
⓲ 上海大厦
Shanghai Mansion
⓳ 国际饭店
1 0 1 2 3公里

新建远洋货轮下水

The launching of a newly-built ocean-going freighter

走上海机床厂从工人中培养技术人员的道路

上海机床厂"七·二一"大学在上课

从工人中培养的技术人员在车间

Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers

Students of "July 21" University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant having a class

Technicians trained from among the workers now in the work-shop

知识青年在上海郊区农村

Educated youth in the countryside of Shanghai

上海郊区农村新貌

New look in the rural area of Shanghai

"赤脚医生"为人民公社社员用针灸治病

"Barefoot doctor" calling on a commune member to give acupunctural treatment

从工农兵中选
拔的学生在大学里

Students selected from among workers, peasants and soldiers now in the university

人民公园一角

A corner of the People's Park

文化革命广场

The Revolutionary Cultural Square

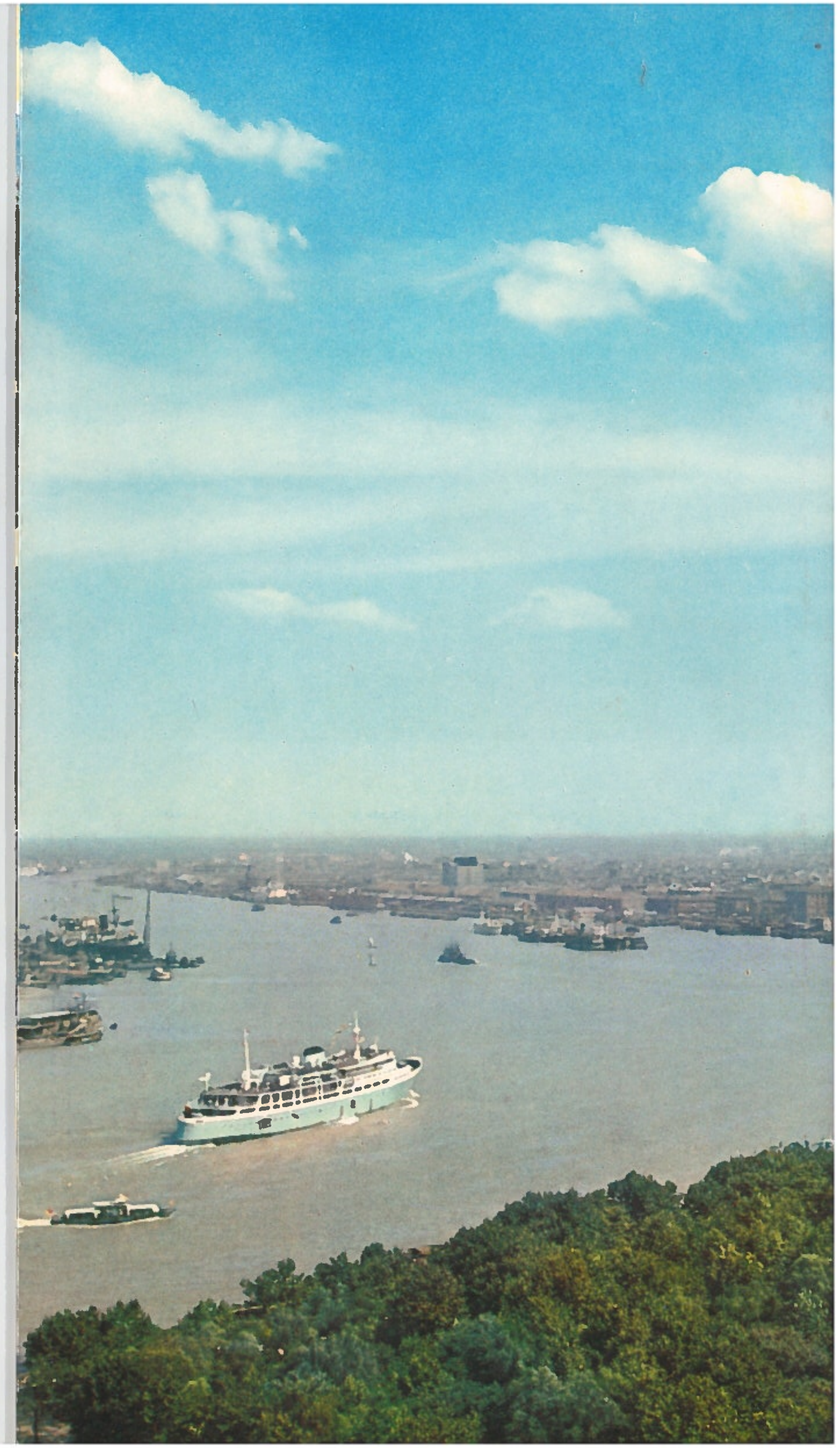
上海市少年宫
Shanghai Children's Palace

上 海 绒 绣
Shanghai woollen needlepoint tapestry

选 购
Shopping

上海市少年宫

Shanghai Children's Palace

孙中山先生故居

Former residence
of the late
Dr. Sun Yat-sen